

THE EMPRESS



Lithuanian
Press Ltd., Edmonton Jan 8

VOLUME XX, No. 31-2

EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Jan. 5th, 1933

Price: \$2.00 Per Year.

St. Mary the Virgin (Anglican Church)

1st Sunday after Epiphany.
11 a.m. Matins and Sermon

The annual meeting of parishioners will be held at the Vinegrove on Saturday, the 14th of January, at 2 p.m.
Rev. J. P. Horne

Clubbing Offer

We have arranged for a special clubbing offer of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and the Empress Express, the two papers for one year at the low price of \$2.50.

Six Bird Sanctuaries Maintained By Alberta

There are six provincial bird sanctuaries in Alberta with an area of 294 square miles. These sanctuaries are fully maintained by the province, having been taken over when Alberta acquired rights to its natural resources from the Federal government. In addition there are five small sanctuaries that are maintained by cities or private citizens, according to the Fish and Game Department of the Canadian National Ry. Also, there are 32 public shooting areas with a total area of 36,800 square miles.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

During the new term just started school supplies will be needed. We have the best stock of Scribblers, Drawing Pads and other School Supplies in town. Let us supply your wants.

EMPRESS DRUG CO., Ltd.

We are agents for leading nurseries. Cut Flowers ordered on shortest possible notice.

JANUARY 31, 1933

The Last Day

on which to make your entry for

The WORLD'S GRAIN EXHIBITION and CONFERENCE

Regina

July 24 to August 5, 1933

This is your last opportunity to share in the Largest Cash Prizes Ever Offered for Grain and Seed. Be sure your entry is mailed before January 31st. . . . And remember that your

EXHIBIT SAMPLE

must be sent in time to reach the secretary at Regina, not later than

MARCH 1, 1933

If you have not already done so, write for particulars now, while there still is time, to your Provincial Department of Agriculture or to the Secretary, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Sask.

Chairman National Committee HON. ROBERT WELCH
Minister of Agriculture for Canada
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee HON. W. C. HUCKLE
Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan

Doll Contest

Considerable local interest was evinced in the Doll Contest sponsored by the Empress Drug Co., which ended at 11 p.m., on Christmas Eve, December 24, winners included children from both the town and district. The names and standings were as follows:

- 1 M. Scott
- 2 Betty Pool
- 3 Miss McMorran
- 4 A. Niva
- 5 E. Pawlak
- 6 J. Moore
- 7 B. Cheli
- 8 Miss Kramptitz
- 9 M. Cameron
- 10 L. Sibley
- 11 D. Barry
- 12 J. McKee
- 13 D. McCune
- 14 G. MacRae
- 15 L. Haynes

Three extra prizes were given to close up contestants:

- Carrie Sandbrook
- T. Pawlak
- E. Horn
- Miss Dorothy Barry donated her prize to Miss E. Compton.

Auto Licenses in Alberta

The total issue of auto licenses in Alberta for 1932 was \$5,565, a decrease of \$151 from 1931. Of the total, 71,433 were for passenger cars and 14,233 for trucks and other licenses. The peak year for licenses was 1930 when the total passed the 100,000 mark.

School Report

Grade VIII:

- Maxie Pawlak, 80.5
- Harold Fraser, 84.3
- Bill Crocker, 81.2
- Mabel Longmuir, 78.6
- Jack McCune, 71.4
- Stanley Pawlak, 71.2
- Corinne McPherson, not ranked.
- Billie Lyster, not ranked.

Grade VII:

- Robert Miller, 89.5
- Phyllis Hopkins, 79
- Harvey Bowch, 73.2
- Mary Hopkins, 72
- Dolly Nickel, 62.4
- Edwin Pawlak, 61.4
- Irene Duff, 53.1
- Bob Campbell, not ranked.

Grade VI:

- Louise Sibley, 93.3
- Lillian Westburg, 91.6
- Jean Moore, 88
- Annie Cameron, 84.5
- Martha Maerton, 84.1
- Dorothy McCune, 80.1
- Selma Lacy, 79
- E. Horn
- Jack Longmuir, 78.7
- Flora McNeil, 78
- Muriel Demarest, 73.7
- Violet Duff, 69.0
- Joy Orsoll, 65.5
- Roy Horn, 61.3
- John Calhoun, not ranked.

Teacher, M. R. Arthur.

Report of Junior Intermediate Room.

Grade VI:

- Lyster Wesley, 88.1
- Hopkins Kenneth, 84.5
- Bowch, Eric, 80.7
- Bowler, Gordon, 80.6
- McCune, Cameron, 78.5
- Morrison, Blair, 78.2
- Bowell, Ossie, 73.2
- Orsoll, Willie, 72.4
- Pawlak, Rosemarie, 67.9
- Stonely, Fred, 62
- Orsoll, Rosie, 61
- Benny Horn and Elith Comp-ton not graded.

Grade V:

- McCune, Conno, 88.2
- Pattie, Dorothy, 83.6
- Maerton, Linda, 81.8
- Anderson, Ione, 81.3
- Duff, Bernice, 80.9
- Sibley, Shirley, 77.5
- Kramptitz, Alan, 77.4
- Turner, Elgar, 75.2
- Lyster, Olive, 74.3
- Cameron, Margaret, 73.5
- Fraser, Annie, 70.2
- Miller, Margaret, 69.2
- Orsoll, John, 66.7

Teacher, M. A. Hutchinson.

Province Has Few Obligations

Obligations of the provincial government in the way of first-of-the-year payments in New York will be comparatively light, it is stated by Hon. R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer. There are no debenture maturities, and payments so far as Alberta is concerned, will be confined to interest charges. An interest bill of \$208,925 will be due January 1 and on January 15 and 19 a further total of \$208,912 also for interest is to be paid.

Debenture issues maturing in 1933 will total \$5,000,000. Of this amount \$2,000,000 will be due June 1 and the balance November 1. Against these principal sums the provincial treasury has in sight a payment of \$5,000,000 to come in from the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways on the purchase account of the northern railway lines. This is backed for June Alberta is on "easy street" for the two following years, in re-

I.O.D.E. Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the I.O.D.E. will be held at the home of Mrs. C. R. Moore, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock. Lack of a quorum at the December meeting made it impossible to carry on business. Kindly make an earnest effort to attend this meeting.

—Miriam Herr Shannon, Sec'y.

Hospital Notes

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph on Jan. 1st, at 2 a.m., a son.

Margaret Wernham, of Buffalo, is doing nicely following an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. J. Young is progressing favorably following a recent operation.

Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. J. Hughes, Mrs. Alf. Chapman, and Mr. Milton Leach, all suffering from complications of flu, have been discharged from the hospital recently.

Mrs. Tyler was discharged from the hospital last week being somewhat improved in health.

Supplementary Feeds for Breeding Hens

Supplementary feeds to breeding hens are fed usually with the hope of thereby increasing fertility and hatchability, the general management of the flock has much to do with the results. The breeding stock should be in a good vigorous condition and if maximum returns are to be obtained, production will be high during the breeding season. Where pullets are used for breeding purposes, production should not be obtained at the expense of body weight at any time and the birds should enter the breeding season in a high state of vitality. Similarly, when fearfulness and sicker hens are used for breeding, in order to enter the breeding season in a high state of vitality, they must have completed their moult and built up their body sufficiently to insure high production of fertile eggs during the breeding season.

At the Fredericton Experimental Station, an experiment was carried out to determine the effect of refunding obligations. In 1924 there will be \$2,000,000 maturing, and in 1935 the total will be \$2,943,000.

Novelty Bouspiel

A Novelty Bouspiel was held on Christmas week with fifteen competing rinks. The competition was a double knock-out schedule. The rinks were fairly evenly matched, and some very close games resulted. Two prizes were offered and won by the following rinks:

- 1st F. G. Sandbrook (skip), A. Hankin, O. Ellis, Miss S. Ma-bura.
- 2nd G. Shannon (skip), Mr. Shook, C. Young, Miss H. Clark.

Opening of Legislature

On Thursday, February 2, the 1933 session of the Legislature will open according to an announcement made by Premier J. E. Brownlee. This date will be subject to change in view of any development that might take place at the Conference called by Premier R. B. Bennett at Ottawa on January 17 to discuss unemployment in Alberta and other matters. Should developments at that parity make it necessary to postpone the date, this postponement will be made, but otherwise the government hopes to open the session on February 2.

value of supplementary feeds, such as raw liver, cod liver oil, bone meal and various combinations of cod liver oil, liver and bone meal was fed. The addition of minerals and vitamins rich in vitamins A and D are therefore indicated as necessary to secure best results. Experience would also indicate that hatching results may be improved by feeding leafy vegetables and legumes which are high in other vitamins. The addition of 3 per cent cod liver oil in the mash, or one-quarter teaspoon per bird per day and a supply of leafy vegetables, clover or alfalfa leaves would appear to be necessary for the best results during the hatching season.—Exp. Farms Note.

United Church

Empress Church School, 2:00 p.m.
Public Worship, 7:30 p.m.
The Lord's Supper will be administered, and we invite all who love their Lord to partake of this communion with us.
Rev. Geo. A. Shields, Minister.

Hockey

The Leader hockey team were visitors here on Friday evening, December 23. They outplayed the local team and had a one-sided score in their favor. Greater experience and the opportunity for getting more practice in the games that are being played in the league, among the towns east of here, are considerations which count. At the present time the Leader team head their division of the league. An enjoyable game was held in the theatre following the game.

Empress Win Ginther Cup

On Monday, January 2, play for the above-named hockey cup took place. Teams from Bindloss, Acadia Valley and Mendham took part. The first game which was played between Empress and Bindloss, resulted in a 3-2 win for the former team. Mendham and Acadia Valley met in the second game; Mendham winning by the score of 4-2. The final game was played in the evening between Empress and Mendham. Empress winning this game by a 7-4 score.

All the games furnished keen competition, and the plays were apparently well enjoyed by the spectators. A number of the players were limping around afterwards as a result of minor injuries received during the games.

A novelty game was held in the theatre following the hockey games, to which there was a good attendance; an enjoyable time was had by those attending.

Calgary's Popular Priced Hotels

HOTEL YORK

EVERYTHING NEWEST—Rates \$2.00 and 3.00
Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices
— ALSO OPERATING —

Hotel St. Regis

RATES—\$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. Weekly and Monthly Rates.

JOB PRINTING

Visiting Cards, Business Cards
Letterheads, Statements, Envelopes, Posters, Auction Sale Posters and Commercial Printing.

Give your next order to the local printers.

THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

A Business Revival

Babson Statistical Organization Sees Improved Conditions

"A business revival is actually in the making. The present low-water mark of business activity cannot long endure. You will be well on the road to recovery before the great mass of people realize it," was the message brought to Canadian business men by Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson Statistical Organization. Canadian business has struck bottom, Mr. Wilson said, pointing to a dozen or so charts of different phases in Canadian business. He particularly emphasized the activity in such barometers as car loadings, electric power, newspaper production, gold mining, a large wheat crop, a slight increase in wholesale commodity prices and a favorable balance of trade.

"The total volume of Canadian business should be greater in 1933 than in 1932. Furthermore," he said, "because the readjustment has been so drastic it is not unreasonable to expect the volume of business to reach normal by the close of 1934 or early in 1935. If this forecast is even approximately true, there is a business ahead of the Dominion for several years to come."

"I am not saying that Canadian business is on the high ground of prosperity in 1933. There is plenty of hard work ahead. I am saying that 1933 is pointing the way out—that the depression has been its deepest point and that slow but certain improvement lies ahead," Mr. Wilson concluded.

Heroism Of Young Canadian

Lieutenant Flowerdew's Sacrifice In War Possibly Changed His Country

Members of the Authors' Club in London, England, were told the story of a young Canadian's heroic deed in the closing months of the Great War which, in the words of General J. C. Seely, war-time Canadian cavalry commander, "possibly deflected the whole course of history."

General Seely in a recent speech told the members how Lieutenant Flowerdew of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, dreaming he might win the Victoria Cross, led the attack on an important German position at Furay Ridge, capturing it in the face of heavy fire.

Flowerdew, he said, was hit and his horse collapsed under him. Then, as he lay dying, he waved to his men and shouted, "Carry on, boys, we have won."

Tears streamed down the General's face as he told the story. He quoted from the official report of Flowerdew's deed, which said:

"It was a return to the days when battles were decided by the strength of men's arms, and the fury of the charge was more than the Germans could face." They broke the enemy's line, and the British in the woods, hearing a clatter of hoofs behind them, believed themselves surrounded, and their resistance was weakened."

Luck For Fishermen

On Vancouver Coast

Thousands of Small Arctic Fish Appear Near Shore

Ever heard of minnow valentines? Most people had never even seen them until they started to appear in thousands off the east coast of Vancouver Island, some weeks ago. *Malotus valentini* is the technical name of a small fish of the smelt family.

Driven near shore by the salmon, vast hordes of the tiny fish, more commonly known as capelin, treacherous fishermen from Nanaimo and other nearby cities. Rakes, nets, curtains, saucapans and other improvised gear were brought into use and the catch was bountiful.

Capelin are so farly Arctic fish and seldom appear so really south.

Five Million Dollar Stadium

Big Project Now In Contemplation in Old London

Possibly a stadium may be built in Tottenham Court Rd., W., at a cost of about \$5,000,000 according to the head of a prominent London real estate firm, if present negotiations in connection with real estate goes through. The stadium would provide facilities for every sort of sporting contest, dancing tournaments and ice hockey. Exhibitions would also be held there.

The woman with aspirations (sighing): "My husband is merely a manufacturer of waste-baskets. It seems such a pretty occupation."

Unappreciated Poet: "On the contrary, there is much poetry in waste-baskets."

W. N. O. 1971

Trying Unusual Plan For Growing Celery

Canadian Seedlings Shipped To Bermuda Come Back Full Grown

Eugene W. Cutlerbridge, president of E. Worral Outbridge Company, Bermuda, has been in Halifax cutting an experiment with which he hopes to beat the celery market by about three months.

He is growing seedlings in Canada, shipping them to Bermuda for replanting, then reshipping the full-grown celery to Canada.

"This winter," he said, "you will be given an opportunity to buy celery three months or more before the usual Bermuda product is on the market."

Mr. Cutlerbridge was in Pictou, Nova Scotia, superintending the packing of seedlings for shipment to Bermuda. Last year he experimented in a small way, with such success that he had made extensive plantings at Pictou and at Montreal.

Two shipments, totaling 150,000 seedlings, were made from Montreal to Bermuda during October. The second shipment from Nova Scotia, 1,000,000 seedlings, left Halifax on November 1.

"The Canadian National Steamships have co-operated in every way with me to land these shipments in Bermuda in excellent condition," said Mr. Cutlerbridge, "and I believe this project will mean a large increase of north-bound freight later on."

Ordinarily, Bermuda celery seed is planted early in October and transplanted during January and February. It is shipped north to Canada during April, May and June. The Bermuda climate will not permit early planting because of the hot summers.

The seedlings now being transplanted in Bermuda have already had months' growth in Canada. Thus the full-grown celery will be shipped to Canada during January and February. It will be marketed in the usual way under a registered trade-mark, Mr. Cutlerbridge said.

Tigers Afraid of Lions

Expert Animal Trainer Speaks From Long Experience

Any number of experts have helped bring in print and picture on the relative combative merits of the lion and the tiger. These opinions have been largely scientific, as the lion, the tiger dwelt in different localities and seldom met on the field of battle.

But a young man who has served as referee in fights between the two animals in question was in Chicago recently and gave an enthralling first-hand information. He is Clyde Beatty, animal trainer for a decade in circuses, now about to make a moving picture of the "Big Game."

"An individual tiger," pronounced Mr. Beatty, "could clean up on an individual lion. But I have had many lions fight in fights with tigers. The tigers are afraid of the lions. That sounds funny, but the lion fights in groups and the tiger as an individual. Lions will come to the aid of one of their kin in distress. But a tiger will sit coolly alone and watch his brother tiger knocked out."

Beatty is the only trainer who has succeeded in working with the two species in one cage. And that's the chief cause of his twenty more or less serious injuries.

Future Is Promising

Fin Plan To Be Immensely Benefited By Hudson's Bay Railway

When conditions return to normal a promising future awaits Fin Plan territory in northern Manitoba. It is believed by G. C. Martin of the Martin Paper Company. The Hudson Bay Railway will prove a boon to the territory.

Building of the railway resulted in at least one valuable discovery when marble was unearthed 50 miles north of the Fin Plan. This, he said, had been used in constructing many buildings in eastern Canada. The Hudson Bay railway abounds in copper, timber, fish and numerous minerals.

It was a difficult task building the H.B. road through rock, snow and swamp. Several railway engineers quit in disgust and railway tracks had been reversed, the work being done in winter and ballast filled in as frost left the ground. Sink-holes abounded, he continued; into one hole 50 feet long, 50 trainloads of gravel had to be deposited.

Mr. Martin said he made a trip up the line one day and found the road-level. But, returning the next day the muck had oozed out from under the roadbed, dropping it many feet in some sections and making the line look "like a roller-coaster."

MEMORIAL TO AVIATORS UNVEILED IN POLAND



Above is a picture of the striking monument erected in Warsaw, Poland, to commemorate the 365 Polish aviators killed on active service in the Great War. The monument is a striking piece of sculpture by Professor Edward Wittig. The photograph was taken at the moment of the unveiling.

Bicycle Popular In England

Boom Said To Be Largely Due To Hard Times

The humble bicycle is making fame for itself and fortune for its manufacturers. This was a somewhat surprising fact revealed at the recent 'lightweight' cycling, hiking, and camping exhibition held in London. So popular has the bicycle become in the past two years that 500 new cycling clubs have been formed and it is estimated that about ten million people now are riding in Britain.

One manufacturer admitted that he was employing 50 per cent more workmen today than at any time during his 25 years' experience of the business.

It is probable that the general depression largely is responsible for this boom in bicycling, for there must be hundreds of one-time motorists and motorcyclists who find they can no longer afford the luxury of self-propelling vehicles and have taken to the pedal machine as the cheapest means of enjoying the countryside.

Good Rule To Follow

Be Satisfied Instead Of Envyling Possessions Of Others

Toronto is searching for the perfect baby. The quickest way to make the discovery is to ask the first mother you see—St. Thomas's-Journal. Would it not be a good idea if we could apply the same thing to our affairs in general? Then we would consider our diviner better than the neighbor's, inasmuch, and our humble cottage we would esteem as highly as the far-flung ancestral home of the man next door. It might cure a heap of our troubles.

A Real Sport

A man went to have his photograph taken "Mounted or otherwise," asked the photographer. "Well, I'll have it taken mounted," replied the man; "But I don't know what my wife will say—she's never seen me on a horse before."

Britain has placed a ban on the importation of muskrats.

Report Will Be Interesting

British Educational Authorities Checking Up on War-Time Babies

The Great War resulted in a deplorable lack of men between the ages of 25 and 45. The older men were obliged to carry on, but there were comparatively few to follow in their footsteps. The youngsters born during the war will soon be preparing to enter on the duties of manhood and womanhood. What will be their caliber?

With a view to answering this question a new series of human records is to be established and maintained during the next four years by a number of educational authorities and schools throughout Great Britain. These documents and statistics will tell the history of boys and girls who were war-time babies. Throughout their school life these children have been watched with particular care by headmasters, headmistresses and education board inspectors. Among the physical, mental and social characteristics already noted are the following:

Health—Generally these children, particularly if their fathers were in the navy or army during the war, are physically stronger, taller in stature, and in every way taller than the children born since the war. This applies to girls more than to boys. There have been, however, some curious defects in the war children, for example, 17.1 per cent of the boys and 19.8 per cent of the girls at the age of 15 have defective vision, and 10 per cent wear glasses.

General—The average war-time child has been good at lessons, and has reached a high standard of command. His leadership, certainly higher than the children who ranged between the years of four and eight during the war. Where psychological factors are concerned, the war children have been better results than post-war children at comparative ages. The results of the reports, so far, are highly satisfactory. Conditions of life are more severe than before the war, but the "war babies" give promise of overcoming them. Toronto Mail and Empire.

Conducts Fascinating Information Bureau

Calgary Women Caters To Canadians In Isolated Places

A petite, silver-haired, bright-eyed woman, who is guide, philosopher and friend to the red men in the back-of-the-bay-jumpers camps of Canada in England, studying our library methods. She is Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, librarian of the library division of the department of extension of the University of Alberta. She has a stranger library and conducts a more fascinating information bureau than any of her professional colleagues in this country.

Her task includes choosing and sending out of parcels of books to be read in the far-away huts of the miners, and by men plunged in dreary months in the Arctic Circle night. And she posts love stories to farms 50 miles from a village.

In an interview Miss Montgomery described how she receives letters from the women of these desolate farmsteads asking: "What is the best way to feed my six-month-old baby? Is it too young for meat?" "How shall I best preserve my fruit?" "Please send me some patterns for making a dress."

"I answer hundreds of these," she said simply. "When the 11,000 books of my travelling library come back, each one is shaken—and out of them tumble ears of wheat and oats from the wagons in which subarctic workers have been reading them on some jolting journey. A box of books may travel 1,000 miles and be away for months, but so great is the appreciation and care that they come back cleaner very often than if someone in the next street had borrowed them for a day or two. The men in the lumber camps like adventure stories. They are the 100 per cent men—men, I suppose, and they like a good red-blooded story. A few prefer love stories, but they will not have the high-modern sex problem novel at any time."

Antique Dealer: "This is a very interesting piece, sir—a William and Mary chair."

Customer: "It is a bit small. Look as though Mary must have sat in William's lap."

Slippedneck Man (to another victim who wants to share his rati): "Before you get on, old chap, I think it only fair to warn you I have rather a nasty cold."

Finishing Bacon Hogs

Information Gained Through Experiments At Nappan, Nova Scotia

The low price of pork and pork products very often results in the marketing of unfinished hogs. This in turn forces the market to even lower levels and results, in many cases, in losses to the producer, whereas the sale of a finished product would have shown a profit. In these times of depression the advantages of marketing superior quality products are even more marked than when prices are high. For example, in 1929 when hogs were selling for 12 cents per pound or more, the premium on a select hog was \$1 or an increase in the value of a 200 pound hog of 4.17 per cent. In 1932, with a price of 8 cents per pound, the increase in value on a select hog is 12.5 per cent. Similarly the percentage dockage on carcasses below average has increased with a decrease in hog prices.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, has been conducting various experiments over a period of years, comparing various feeds for growing and finishing bacon hogs. Space does not permit a detailed account of all these experiments, but they include comparisons of skim-milk, tankage and fish meal, sunchals and weeds for green feed, corn and barley, and oats, middlings and barley.

The results in general show that none proved superior to the barley as equal to imported feeds for finishing also that fish meal is a valuable substitute for skim-milk, and when the price is not too high, can be used to advantage.

One point brought out during these tests is the value of having an early start for measuring carcasses. For example, in 1929 two groups of hogs by the same sire from two different sows were fed alike. One group showed an average carcass gain of 122 pounds, and the feed cost per pound gain was 7.80 cents, while the other group showed a carcass gain of 122 pounds and the feed cost per pound gain 7.50 cents per pound.

Proper type, plus uniform finish, commands a premium on the open market. The results of the present production must be based on these points if progress is to be made.

Exhibits Are Unrivaled

Britain Maintains Her Ascendancy At Air Show In Paris

Britain's contribution to the international aviation show in Paris, though smaller than in some earlier years, worthily maintained. SH AORD worthily maintains British ascendancy in the design and construction of aircraft machines. The aeroplanes, aero engines, materials and accessory equipment all represent this country. The exhibit provides evidence in the exhibition hall of the high standards of design and workmanship which is the basis of British supremacy in the world's aircraft export trade since the end of 1928; at Le Bourget aerodrome, near Paris, some of the latest types of British "plane" are on display and emphasize that impression.

British exhibits at Paris include examples of military aircraft that are unrivaled in speed and general flying efficiency by any standard craft built elsewhere, aero engines ranging in power output from 140 to 800 h.p., a model, on public view for the first time, of the uncanny device known as the "automatic pilot," and many of the essential component parts and materials that go to the make-up of a modern British flying machine.

An Editor's Success

How One Was Able To Retire With a Fortune

This was sent to encourage the Sun.

"However, cheer up! I just heard of an editor of a country newspaper who retired with a fortune. When asked the secret of his success he replied: 'I attribute my ability to retire with a \$100,000 bank balance, after 20 years in the newspaper, to the fact that I have been able to close application to, purporting a policy of strict honesty, always practicing vigorous rules of economy, and to the recent death of my uncle who left me \$98,500.'—Farmer's Sun"

Conductor of school band: "Now we will play 'Rule Britannia' for our second number."

Schoolboy with trumpet (whispering nervously to boy next him): "My hat, I just played that!"

The longest waves in the ocean are "Before you get on, old chap, I think it only fair to warn you I have rather a nasty cold."

FANCIFUL FABLES



© 1932, The Boston Globe, Inc. All Rights Reserved.



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Robert Sloane Goussard, 81, piano manufacturer and for years one of Toronto's outstanding business men, died recently in this eastern city.

Charles W. Lindsay, Montreal business man and philanthropist, has been made honorary life member of Montreal Kiwanis Club, an honor shared only by the Prince of Wales.

Preparation of the report of Major General D. C. Ormond, Dominion superintendent of penitentiaries, into the riots at Portsmouth penitentiary is under way.

Between Calgary and Red Deer in the north about 40 per cent. of this year's wheat crop remains unthreshed due to winter's early advent. This wheat still remains in stock.

A resolution urging the Dominion government to restore the old rate of relief to men receiving less than \$20 a month pension, was passed at a meeting of the Disabled Veterans' Association at Vancouver.

Plans for a solo flight from England to Cape Town in two and one-half days are being made by Victor Smith, during 19-year-old Scottish aviator, who recently completed a flight to London from Cape Town.

For the first time in history New Zealand will have no students scholars sent to Oxford this year. The selection committee examined five possible candidates but concluded by making no awards.

Ten weeks of motorcycling in which he covered 12,000 miles and crossed Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, ended at Montreal as a motorcyclist, motorcyclist extraordinary from the Isle of Man, prepared to return home.

Pressure has been dropping at an alarming rate in Turner Valley gas field, according to a member of the Alberta gas conservation board which has completed tests in the area with a view to reducing production and thereby prolonging the field's life.

Premier Herriot and Ambassador Dvorkavsky of Soviet Russia, have signed the new Franco-Russian pact of non-aggression and conciliation. This is the first such treaty which Russia has completed with one of the great powers.

British Peers Frugal Eaters

Tea is Chief Meal According To Official Calendar

Sausages and mash is one of the favorite dishes of the British peerage, according to R. C. Vaughan, who has supplied meals to members of the House of Lords for the past twenty years.

"As a rule," he says, "the richer and the longer line aged peers are frugal feeders. Sausages and mash, cottage pie or steaks at 35c, are their favorites."

"There is very little originality about the tastes of the hereditary legislators. Tea is actually their chief meal in the House. And they sure make a meal of it, too—which is not surprising when you consider that a large pot of tea, with unlimited hot water, toast, bread and butter, cream, jam, and cake, costs 25c."

Vaughan has catered for meals for five monarchs. He regards King George as having the greatest taste, ex-King Alfonso as the greatest gourmet, and the ex-Kaiser as the most difficult to please.

Now Comes Synthetic Ivory

For centuries billiard balls have been laboriously turned by hand from natural ivory. Few workmen could produce accurate spheres. Billiard balls of synthetic ivory, which are made with mathematical accuracy, were exhibited this year at the Leipzig fair and are claimed to be superior to the old form. They assure more accurate play, besides being fracture proof and indestructible.

JOIN SONGWRITERS CLUB

ADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT sewing at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 81, Montreal.

W. N. U. 1971

Splendid Gift to Plymouth

Settlement Founded By Lord and Lady Astor New City Charity

Another splendid gift to Plymouth from Lord and Lady Astor is announced. This comprises the social settlement and institution known as the Virginia House, which Lord Astor has decided to hand over to the city.

The Virginia House Settlement, which was founded by Lord and Lady Astor many years ago, is situated amid old slum property and close to the spot where Katherine of Aragon spent her first night on English soil when she came to marry Henry VIII. It has become a most successful centre for all manner of social, recreational, educational and religious purposes, and the buildings comprise a large hall, classrooms, gymnasium, kitchens, library and so forth.

The most recent addition, opened by Lady Astor is a large nursery at the Love St. side of the settlement. It is equipped, among other things, with five or six rocking horses, several dolls' houses, go-carts, perambulators and other similar things dear to the hearts of children, some 50 of whom may be found there on any night of the five nights of the week on which the nursery is open to them.

Opening New Trade Route

For Operation Between Canada and Points In Far East

With the object of increasing direct trade between Canada and certain portions of the British Empire in the Far East as well as the Netherlands East Indies, arrangements have been made by the Department of Trade and Commerce and a group of steamship lines operating between Java and the Atlantic seaboard to provide a monthly steamship service operating between Halifax and Egypt, Ceylon, British Malaya and also Java in the Netherlands East Indies.



By Ruth Rogers

Japan is now the leading purchaser of American motorcycles.

Seven of the sons of Moulay Ismail, emperor of Morocco from 1672 to 1727, assumed the title of emperor.

Christmas Seal Sale

PROVIDES FUNDS FOR

Fight Against Tuberculosis

One of three similar institutions operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. The others are located at Fort St. James and Prince Albert, and all are equipped to provide the most effective treatment known to medical science for coping with the disease. Approximately 750 patients are under constant treatment at these three centres, but thanks to the preventive work rendered payable by the sale of Christmas Seals, the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Pattern Shop, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

Town

+ Do You Know? +



—Photograph Canadian National Railways

THAT in certain sections of rural Quebec in the summer time housewives to their taking in primitive ovens built in the yard or by the road side? The photograph, made near Gaspé in the Lower St. Lawrence district, shows a housewife taking a pan of bread from such an oven.

Theory Of French Doctor

Believes Sleeping With Head To North Prevents Insomnia

A French physician came forward with the theory that people suffering from insomnia should sleep with their heads to the north. He maintains that in a much better condition the next day, if they sleep with the head to the north and the feet to the south. Magnetic currents he maintains, flow from the north to the south, and flow through the body and the head. If they pass across the body he believes they will cause nervousness and irritation, prevent sleep and produce a feeling of restlessness and lassitude the following day.

Japan is now the leading purchaser of American motorcycles.

Supported By The Law

British Police Know They Have Authority Back Of Them

The British policeman is backed up by the law far more effectively than officers in some countries. When he makes an arrest there are not a thousand loopholes in the criminal law by which an unscrupulous lawyer can free his man. There are not a lot of criminals who go untroubled because they have influence. The British policeman very truly represents "the majesty of the law." He does not, as a usual thing, need to carry a weapon with him.

Seven of the sons of Moulay Ismail, emperor of Morocco from 1672 to 1727, assumed the title of emperor.

One of three similar institutions operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. The others are located at Fort St. James and Prince Albert, and all are equipped to provide the most effective treatment known to medical science for coping with the disease. Approximately 750 patients are under constant treatment at these three centres, but thanks to the preventive work rendered payable by the sale of Christmas Seals, the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

Christmas Seal Sale

PROVIDES FUNDS FOR

Fight Against Tuberculosis

One of three similar institutions operated by the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. The others are located at Fort St. James and Prince Albert, and all are equipped to provide the most effective treatment known to medical science for coping with the disease. Approximately 750 patients are under constant treatment at these three centres, but thanks to the preventive work rendered payable by the sale of Christmas Seals, the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

During the last ten years the death rate among the white population of Saskatchewan has been reduced from 40 to 28 per 100,000 population. In 1931 Canada had 7,627 graves for tuberculosis patients, and in the same period Saskatchewan had 335 graves. When taken into consideration the death rate from tuberculosis was lower and the number of new cases less in 1931 than in the previous year.

Problem For English Customs Officials

Find Birds' Nests and Snails Hard To List

The new import duties came into force seven months ago. They were carefully drawn up, but they did not take birds' nests and snails into account.

These two articles are of such an uncertain constitution that the united efforts of the board of trade and the customs for weeks have not been able to design them any definite place in the list.

The question is being taken from pillar to post in fine Whitehall style, and traders are not paying the duty till it is decided.

The usual serenity of Whitehall has been disturbed to an extent that would astonish the outside public. The trouble began over birds' nests—no ordinary birds' nests, but a special variety imported from the Far East for making a soup prized by epicures.

No birds' nests are not a natural product or raw material. What are they?

Officials spent hours cogitating over the problem. One of the higher lights decided that they were "vegetable."

The head of another department declared they were a "fabrication." An even more exalted official was decided to arbitrate, and held that birds' nests might conceivably come under "building material," but suspended judgment pending further information.

Meanwhile the precise rate of import duty remains undetermined.

This is not the only problem. Edible snails from France were at first classed as meat. Clearly they are not fish, fowl or vegetable. But it is decided they are not meat, nor can they be classed with periwinkles.

What is a snail?

Most Sensitive Machine

Shows Amount of Acidity and Ripeness Of Various Fruits

An "electrolytic" or "electric" scale, that tastes and gives readings of the acidity, or juice character and also indicates the ripeness of apples, pears, lemons and other fruits and vegetables, together with the recording of the acid contents of tea and coffee, has been developed by R. C. Hiltner, electronic engineer. It was demonstrated for the first time in New York recently.

This latest scientific achievement is so sensitive that it records the action of one-millionth of an ampere, or about one-tenth the "wiper power" of an ordinary house fly and is 100 per cent. more sensitive than any of its type now on the market. Previous recording meters of this sensitivity were expensive and not readily portable. The electrolytic was primarily designed for the measuring of the minute currents that flow in photoelectric tube circuits, or "electric eyes," that are used in sound-motion picture projectors or other light and sound sensitive devices.

Along the ceiling, each electric light fixture is set into a formal design likewise done in contrasting tones of plants while just below the ceiling is a mural showing Canadian industries. The immense spaces of this great building are being divided up into exhibit stalls for this and that country and state.

One corner is set aside for a great display of the E. P. Ranch at High River. The back curtain is already in place and the rivers, and main geographic features of the ranch are already outlined on the floor, while the mountains are painted into the background.

The work was pushed as rapidly as possible before it got too cold for the workmen to stay there for it would require a forest fire to heat the place sufficiently for comfortable working conditions. A score of electricians who are engaged making the designs for the pillars and walls have been moved to other buildings.

In the centre of the long hall is a camped spot where the champions of all classes will be displayed.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS

- 1 cup sugar.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten.
- 1 can coconut, Southern style.
- 1/2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted.
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla.

Combine sugar and salt. Fold gradually into egg whites. Fold in coconut, chocolate, and vanilla. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in slow oven (275 degrees Fahrenheit) 20 minutes. Makes 2 dozen macaroons.

SWEET POTATO POKE

- 2 cups cooked and seasoned sweet potatoes, mashed.
- 2 tablespoons brown sugar.
- 1 cup hot water.
- 1 cup crumbled ginger snaps.
- 2 tablespoons butter.

Put sweet potatoes in buttered pudding dish and sprinkle with sugar. Over this pour hot water. Crumble ginger snaps and mix with softened butter. Spread over top of prepared potatoes. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees Fahrenheit) 20 minutes. Six portions.

Needles and Pins

A quarter of a million dollars worth of needles and pins must be quite a stack. The quantity sent to the United Kingdom in the last five months was valued at \$292,420, a considerable increase over the \$150,184 in the same period last year. Presumably almost all of these were pins.

You can cook vegetables AT ONCE

in the same saucepan by using CANAPAR

Do each vegetable up in its own bag of Canpar Cookery Parchment. There won't be any odor, not even from cauliflower. All the food value and flavor will be retained. And you use only one burner turned on for cooking. The flavors will not mix!

Do the same with boiled or steamed fish. You'll be delighted with the results. No fishy odor in the kitchen. No mess or waste. A clean job. When roasting meat, line your pan with Canpar. Fat and juices will run up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Use up to dry. It doesn't absorb odor. Makes a perfect dish cloth. Silky, strong, and doesn't spread like paper. No more scraping or scrubbing of the pan afterwards.

Western Provinces Lead In Awards At Chicago Grain Show

Chicago—A vote of confidence was given the northern hemisphere in agriculture at the close of the international livestock and grain exposition by Canadian entrants when they proved their faith and perseverance in the Dominion's future and their own ability by taking over 250 awards and premiums despite their limited entry in the cattle, sheep, and grain and hay exhibits here.

Canadian agriculture, led by the western provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, swept through to capture nine first awards and more than 250 honors altogether, Saskatchewan leading the entire Dominion in awards taken, despite the combined award showing of Ontario in cattle, sheep and grain. Alberta was second in the scoring in the grain show, taking the individual gold with four championships.

Ontario led in the sheep division while Quebec, through the entry of the Alexander MacLaren exhibits from Buckingham, made the best showing in the cattle, taking 13 awards, while the remaining seven entrants, all from Ontario, annexed 18 ribbons. Of the 10 first places given for the Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus classes, the only breed in which maple leaf exhibitors competed, MacLaren took six firsts.

Worth the Money

Russian Citizens Must Pay Stiff Price to Leave Country

Moscow.—Russian citizens are to be allowed to leave the country if they can pay the stiff price in foreign currency.

The government tourist agency announces it will accept orders for visas from individuals who wish to leave Russia for permanent residence abroad. The cost, to be paid in foreign currency, is 500 rubles for workers and 1,000 rubles for all other classes. The ruble is nominally worth 50 cents in Canadian funds.

The foreigner will get his outgoing visa for the same amount of rubles his country against a Soviet passport.

Edmonton Flyers Injured

Ice Farming on Wings of Machine Caused Crash

Edmonton, Alta.—Grant McCoschie, Edmonton pilot, suffered a broken leg and other injuries, while his mechanic, Christopher Green, was hurt less seriously, escaping with a bad shaking up, when their aeroplane crashed a few moments after taking off from the city airport.

Ice farming on the wings of the plane caused the crash. The machine was badly damaged.

Conference of Premiers

Ottawa.—Tuesday, January 17, is tentatively proposed as the date for the Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment and allied problems. Premier R. B. Bennett stated. The premiers of all the provinces are being communicated with on the subject of the date.

Ontario United Farmers Ask Government For Currency Inflation

Toronto.—The United Farmers of Ontario at their annual convention here voted to become affiliated with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation headed by J. S. Woodsworth. Winnipeg Labor member of parliament.

Miss Agnes MacPhail, Progressive member of parliament, and William Irvine, United Farmers of Alberta member, spoke strongly in favor of the affiliation.

The U.F.O. decided to maintain its own identity, however. Instant action by the Canadian government for the inflation of currency is sought by the United Farmers of Ontario, who telegraphed Premier Bennett as follows:

Representative mass meeting of Ontario farmers demand immediate inflation to point where prices of farm products shall be sufficient to meet fixed charges, restore purchasing power and maintain decent standards of living. Present depression in addition, the United Farmers

Sow Less Wheat

Movement to Reduce Wheat Acreage in The West

Saskatoon.—Suggestion of a national movement to reduce wheat acreage in Canada until the present world surplus is reduced was contained in a motion passed by Wheat Pool contract signers meeting in the library auditorium to hear a report on the annual meeting at Regina on R. J. Moffat, Bradwell, delegate to that gathering.

According to the report given by Mr. Moffat, the delegates at Regina had not considered themselves instructed to take action toward reduction. Figures, however, had shown that a further increase in the world surplus had taken place in the past year.

The Saskatoon meeting asked that a letter be sent to Hon. H. H. Stevens, minister of trade and commerce, asking for information in regard to marketing prospects for the 1933 crop.

A further resolution agreed that "if the government will assume leadership in the reduction of the 1932 and 1933 crops, this meeting of members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will support a movement toward materially reducing acreage to be sown to wheat in 1933, should the government so recommend."

Order Investigation

Prosecutions to Be Entered Against Arborg Rioters

Winnipeg.—Immediate investigation by police and prosecution of those found responsible for instigating mob rule in Arborg, Man., where a tax sale was halted, and the revenue forced by rough treatment to resign, was ordered by Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., attorney-general.

"We intend to make an example of this affair," he said. "There will be immediate and thorough investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and prosecutions will be entered into against any found responsible. Police will take all necessary steps to initiate any action required to preserve law and order and to maintain respect for our institutions."

London Market Has Poultry From Prairies

Consignment of Fresh Killed Fowl Sent From Winnipeg

London, Ont.—First showing in the famous Smithfield meat market, in the heart of London, of Canadian products attracted the Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs. Howard Ferguson.

It was the first consignment ever sent here of fresh-killed unfrozen turkey and chickens which had been sent by the poultry pool, of Winnipeg, Man.

The meat will likely obtain about 16 pence a pound, including cost, insurance and freight.

ate conditions make such action imperative." It will take the time in circulating throughout the rural sections of the province, petitions which ultimately will be placed before the government to the same end.

Led by Miss Agnes MacPhail, member of parliament for Southeast Grey, the convention threatened out the currency question thoroughly. Inability of farmers to pay their debts under the present prices was given by numerous speakers for the desirability for inflation.

"I want inflation and the issue of currency against our resources and goods and I don't want it done through the chartered banks of Canada," Miss MacPhail declared. "You wouldn't follow Australia, Argentina and Great Britain. Now you must follow them or you will be starving. Now I hope you will show some united action. Move at once aggressively into the task of constructing a new social order."

British Trade Improves

Gains First Place Among Importing Nations, Says Baldwin—Sunderland, Eng.—Stanley Baldwin, lord president of the council, told an audience here that he believed for the first time the tide of industry in the United Kingdom had turned.

During the regime of the Labor government, he said, Great Britain dropped to third place among the exporting nations of the world, while latest figures available showed she was back in first place.

Mr. Baldwin gave what was regarded as a hint that the government would seek means to aid industry in the United Kingdom. He mentioned that some foreign countries were building and operating ships with state subsidies and added:

"We cannot allow a great industry to suffer from that kind of competition, nor allow intense competition in industries like steel and coal and in shipping rates."

Turning to last summer's Ottawa conference, the Conservative leader said the fact that the conference laid a solid foundation for future Empire trade was evidence by apprehension arising in foreign countries.

Speedy Return To

Penny Postage Unlikely

British Postmaster-General Declares

It Easy Form of Reaction London.—Little hope of a speedy return to the penny post was held out by Sir Kingsley Wood, postmaster-general, when he visited post office departments at a luncheon given by the Incorporated Secretaries' association at the Cannon street Station restaurant, K.C.

As postmaster-general, he said, he would naturally like to see a return to the penny post, but he could not but recognize that there was much in the contention that the £6,000,000 which the extra half-penny on the letter produced was probably less burdensome than any other form of taxation of similar yield, while the cost of collection was nil.

The state was certainly entitled to receive from the post office adequate payments in lieu of income tax and for the monopoly which was given to it.

Mine Gas Kills Five

Seventeen Others Escaped to Surface

When Explosion Occurred River Hebert, N.S.—After damp, dread scourge of the mining men, claimed the lives of five men on the lower level of Maple Leaf No. 1 colliery, two miles from this town.

Seventeen others who were working in the mine when the gas exploded escaped uninjured to the surface.

The five bodies were recovered by a rescue crew organized after the explosion. They bore no marks of injury, and mine officials said they believed the men had been overcome by "after-damp."

Would Keep Einstein From Entering U.S.

Woman Patriot Corporation Send Request to State Department

Washington.—A demand was served on the state department that Albert Einstein, of relativity fame, be barred from the United States as an undesirable alien.

The Woman Patriot Corporation, through Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, of Brookline, Mass., the president, sponsored the request, charging that Einstein is "affiliated with more anarchist and communist groups than Joseph Stalin himself."

NEW FIELD MARSHAL



The Earl of Cavan, who has been appointed Field Marshal, the highest rank in the British Army, succeeding the late Lord Methuen. The Earl of Cavan is 67 years of age and served three years' experience under the Great Wars. Lord Cavan was aide-de-camp to Lord Stanley, Governor-General of Canada, from 1881 to 1883.

Captured Oats Title

Fred Hann Had Three Years' Experience With Herman Trelo

Beaver Lodge, Alta.—Fred Hann, farmer of the Goodfare district, 25 miles west of Beaver Lodge, who captured the oats championship at the Chicago grain exposition, had three years' experience under the wing of Herman Trelo, of Wembley, Alta. when that of the Chicago exhibition and noted agriculturist.

Hann lives on a homestead on Steep Creek. He is a Dane from the German province of Holstein and spent three years as a prisoner of war in France when captured by the French during a raid. He came to this district five years ago after spending three years in the employ of Trelo.

The sample of oats with which he captured the Chicago crown came from a ten-acre field which produced 100 bushels to the acre and had a stand of 5-2 feet. The average weight was 57 pounds to the bushel.

For Trade Revival

Prominent Leaders Meet in London to Discuss Situation

London.—Prominent leaders in politics, economists, bankers and industrialists gathered at a dinner, conducted with the utmost secrecy, for the purpose of discussing the best means of producing a worldwide trade revival.

The proceedings were kept so secret that even the waiters were ordered to leave the room and lock the doors.

It was understood the group resolved to impress upon the government the inadvisability of returning to the gold standard, the necessity for a small measure of inflation, and a rise in commodity prices.

Dominion-Provincial Parley

January 17 Has Been Selected as The Opening Date

Ottawa.—Tuesday, January 17, has been fixed definitely as the date for the opening of the Dominion-Provincial conference on unemployment and allied problems. Official announcement to this effect was made by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett.

Telegrams have been received from each of the premiers of the several provinces; and all provinces, it is stated, will be represented at the opening of the parley.

Contributory social insurance will be one of the major subjects on the agenda.

United States Congress Refuses To Postpone War Debt Payments

Canada Big Winner

Dominion Captures Eight Titles at Chicago Grain Show

Chicago.—As the awards in the international livestock exposition and the hay and grain show began to pile up, it was found that the Dominion has annexed eight crowns out of a possible 15, and scored heavily in all classes entered.

Vernon, British Columbia, turned in the biggest upset of the show when M. S. Middleton, captured the crown for the best sample of ripe in the show, forcing the favorite, Albert Robbins, of Laura, Sask., to second place.

In the durum wheat competition, George Avery, of Kelso, Sask., scheduled to take the crown, was forced to second place by the showing of T. E. Smith's samples which later took the reserve championships.

To Herman Trelo's winning sample of hard red spring wheat.

Alberta led in the capturing of the coveted crowns with Herman Trelo secured the most important honor in the show—the grain championship—for the fourth time, while three other Albertans scored, Fred Hann, of Goodfare, taking the oats crown, Fred Ohman taking the crown for alfalfa seed west, which was the best of both divisions, and Eric Anderson, of Wembley, who took the timothy crown.

From Saskatchewan, George Avery, of Kelso, won the flax honor, and he took two seconds to date in the exhibits he has entered. Ontario has taken two crowns, field peas and the other in field beans.

British War Debt

Stated That Britain Will Pay Installment to U.S. on Dec. 15

London.—The Morning Post says it had learned authoritatively that Great Britain has decided to pay its December 15 war debt installment to United States.

Final details of the arrangement were presented to a cabinet meeting for ratification. The amount involved is \$85,500,000.

Informed quarters expected the document might prove to be the most important since the war era so far as Great Britain is concerned, since it will review the whole range of inter-governmental obligations well as the immediate debt installment.

Britain May Be Forced To Restrict Imports Of Goods From United States

London.—The new British note to the United States on war debts contains a carefully worded, but none the less significant, warning that if the United States insists upon payment of the December 15 installment the United Kingdom will be forced to take measures restricting imports of American goods.

It is emphasized in high government circles that while in the new note the British argument is fully stated and supported by facts and figures, the greatest care has been taken to put it into unprovocative form. But the note deals in no uncertain terms with the relative importance of Britain and the United States so far as war debts are concerned.

Special attention is paid to the United States declaration that suspension of payments at this time would merely thrust the burden on the United States taxpayer. The brief and uncolored recital of the British taxpayers' efforts will probably come as a surprise to the American public which, it is felt, has been inclined to believe that if the war debt were cancelled the British taxpayer would emerge on an even keel, if not actually in pocket.

The reference to restriction of imports from the United States points out that consequent on the United States tariff the United Kingdom's power to send goods to America has diminished, and the total trade of the two countries has been seriously reduced.

Resumption of the war debt payments would necessitate the United Kingdom taking measures to restrict imports of United States goods, especially of farm products, the note declares. And it emphasizes that, as the United Kingdom is America's best customer, the results "could not fail to be unpleasant."

The interests of both the United States and Great Britain, the note stresses, lie in co-operation for a revival of world trade. Insistence upon the war debt payments would further disrupt the world's economic machinery and add to the burden of both countries.

Washington.—The leaders of the United States congress, and rank and file as well, said an emphatic "No" to the new British and French notes asking postponement of the December 15 war debt payments.

With the door to immediate debt relief slammed shut on Capitol Hill, a hint came from the White House that formal answers may not be forwarded by the United States in response to the European arguments.

Leaving the regular cabinet meeting, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson told newspapermen "it may not be necessary to reply" to the communications.

Speaker John N. Garner for the house of representatives and Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, the Republican leader, for the senate, reported the British and French notes had produced no change of sentiment in congress and that there was no prospect there of sanction for the December 15 postponement.

Mixed in the varied and emphatic declarations from Capitol Hill were fresh demands that Europe take steps for disarmament and improvement of trade relations before asking debt relief.

The French note contained the appeal for relief was a capital sequel to President Hoover's one-year moratorium. It threatened French rejection of the Lausanne agreement and reparations and argued that this agreement was an outgrowth of the meeting a year ago under President Hoover and Premier Pierre Laval of France.

The issue again seemed to be up to the European debtors—either to pay or to default on December 15. The president has asked for payment of them in agreeing to urge creation by congress of a special agency to review the debt situation.

Saskatchewan Winners

University Captures Honors at Ottawa—University of Saskatchewan and National Breweries divided honors in the percheron classes at the Ottawa winter fair.

Ottawa.—University of Saskatchewan and National Breweries divided honors in the percheron classes at the Ottawa winter fair. The University's Komolus is reserve grand champion and the National Breweries' owned by the Brewery, was declared grand champion percheron stallion and senior champion. The University's Komolus is reserve grand champion and the National Breweries' owned by the Brewery, was declared grand champion percheron stallion and senior champion.

Highest honors for percheron were won by the University of Saskatchewan on Charlotte, who won the grand and senior championships.



The machinery to fix representation in the House of Commons for the next 10 years has been set in motion and a committee has been formed to define constituency boundaries and distribute representation. Above are five members of the Committee, as follows, left to right J. R. MacNeil, Hon. Charles Stewart, A. A. Heaps, Hon. J. C. Elliot, and Hon. R. J. Macdon.

Good Progress Being Made With History Of The World War Now Being Compiled In Britain

With twenty-nine of the probable forty volumes of its history of the world war now completed, Great Britain is well ahead of all the other belligerent powers in the preparation of an official story of the events of the years 1914-1918 for the benefit of the living as well as of posterity. It is thought that the last volume will be ready twenty years hence, but that is really more of a guess than a certainty.

From the historical section of the committee of Imperial Defence, under whose aegis Britain's comprehensive memorial of the past and guide for the future is being prepared, this correspondent has just obtained a detailed account of how the herculean task is being handled. So far it has cost 200,000 pounds sterling, though that total includes the cost of archival work which would have to be done anyway.

Of the histories completed there are: Naval Operations, 5 volumes; Merchant Navy, 3; Sea-borne Trade, 3; Gallipoli Campaign, 2; Egypt-Palestine, 2; Mesopotamia, 4, and Togoland and Cameroon, 1. In addition to these 20 volumes there have also been issued five of the contemplated twelve dealing with the western front, three of the five dealing with the war in the air, and another—in diary form—entitled "Principal Events of the War."

At the outset of the war the British sea service numbered 60 vessels of all kinds. But by November, 1918, this force had been increased to 5,081. Each unit kept exact records of its events and movements of every hour of the day in their logs, which never numbered fewer than six in current use, and often as many as fourteen in a flagship.

It is estimated that the total number of naval logs kept during the war was approximately 1,200,000. But except in the preparation of narratives of the major actions recourse is not had to these original documents, for the trade points in each have been entered on cards for more easy reference. It has to be remembered, too, that telegrams passing in and out of the admiralty amounted to at least 1,000 daily, or 1,750,000 during the war. There were, besides, countless reports and Admiralty papers.

The records of the air service are only less formidable than those of the admiralty.

This vast mass of material at the disposal of the official historians has to be arranged and sifted by a staff of archival experts, one of whose tasks is to discard tons of papers dealing with matters of no permanent historical importance.

The authors appointed have the assistance of a small staff of technical specialists, including cartographers. The forty-volume history will be illustrated by hundreds of maps, diagrams, sketches and charts, apart from photographs of the outer theatres of war without which it would be almost impossible to visualize the types of country in which the operations took place.

When once the narrative is committed to paper in chapter form it undergoes the minutest checking. Hundreds of copies are dispatched to officers who took part in the particular action dealt with, and after their criticisms and suggestions have been considered and, in many instances, adopted, the chapters are forwarded to the appropriate service department for remarks. In one instance a chapter was submitted to 57 officers.

No other belligerent nation, it is asserted, can show such progress with their histories, although many are said to employ far larger staffs at much greater cost. Those who carp at the cost of the work are reminded that to date the expenditure represents, roughly, half an hour's expenditure by the British in warfare during the last year of the conflict. Besides producing this colossal war story, the historical section has to deal with thousands of inquiries from other departments, regimental historians, staff colleges and the war veterans' commission, many of which require protected reference to the records. The circulation of draft chapters of the history entails alone the writing of 4,000 letters.

It was explained to this correspondent that even in 1914 steps were taken to collect and arrange the records as they were received for the subsequent compilation of the official histories, and the actual writing was begun in 1916. The work is so far advanced that it will be completed in 1938, which have to be consulted is situated.

W. N. U. 1971

pendous. On the military side alone the historians have immediately at hand at least 30,000,000 sheets of documents and 80,000 maps. All of these are from the theatre of operations and do not include any of the multitude of "home" papers, such as war office files and the untold accumulation of other records.



By Ruth Rogers



IT'S SIMPLICITY ITSELF TO MAKE THIS CHANGING DRESS

Here's an individual dress you'll just love for its interesting details. It's cut rather along slenderizing lines, making it equally suited for the slim or the matron.

The draped treatment of the bodice is very smart. And don't you think the puffed sleeves, lightened at the wrists adorable?

A satin crepe is stunning for to fashion it. As you can see, the wool crepe would also prove a charming medium.

Style No. 779 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches bust. Size 30 requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 3/4 yard of 45-inch pattern 20 cents in stamps or color (extra) is preferred. Wagon carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg
 Pattern No. Size
 Name
 Town

What Has Education Done?

Fails To Prepare the Mind For a Better Understanding Of The World

If modern Europe did not see that it was an impossibility to keep vast sums of a nation while it kept her from exporting goods, what had education been doing to prepare for an understanding of the world? Ordinary education simply did not equip millions of people to see what they are doing.

What has education done when we all go ahead and intensify economic nationalism of all sorts, raise tariff barriers and refuse to disarm? When we see nations go the same destructive way, we must ask, What has education done? Sir Norman Angell.

A rainbow is "rain circle" if seen from an airplane.



MAORSTRATE: "Well, have you anything to say?"
 PRISONER: "Yus, Gu'non. Children an' dawns loves me."—The Past-tense, London.

Heroine To Fisher-Folk

Woman Missionary Has, Busy Life With Herring Fleet

Writing to the News-Chronicle from the Sallies' House at Lowestoft, England, a correspondent tells of "the mother of the herring-fleet," Sister Wray, of the Scottish-Spirational Mission to fisher-folk. "You must see her in some tiny boat in mid-water, cruising the mad tumble of The Little Minch over to the Hebrides."

"Once at Stromay, in the Orkneys, she had an SOS from 200 fisher-girls at Stromness on another island. There was no way of crossing for days, but a drifter sailed past out with her aboard and after eight hours Sister Wray reached the girls. Between 7.30 and 11 o'clock that evening she had treated 80 cases of wounds and septic poisoning among the girls who use the hunting knife."

"On another occasion she travelled with a dying fisherman from Stromay to Kirkwall in a small craft, in terrible weather. The boat struck a sandbank and through that trying time Sister Wray just stayed by the side of the stricken man and carried on her nursing. We met the drifters in," she told me, "and sometimes I have to call on the wives and break bad news." Sister Wray's whole life is spent following the herring fleet through the stormy seas off the Scottish and East Coasts. "We just mother them," she said.

Would Make For Happiness

If People Could Get Rid Of Excess Mental Baggage

From a New Zealand lecturer comes an excellent and wise piece of advice. Miss Celia Enid Bates recently said: "We carry too much excess baggage in our minds; old failures, old unhappinesses, old hurts. If at the conclusion of each day, we emptied our minds of the ill, retaining only our happy experiences, we would not only sleep soundly, but a more positive and optimistic form of thought would be generated. Our faith in good would grow."

In private life, if this advice were followed, there would be fewer family and personal quarrels, and a higher general level of happiness.

Some parrots have been known to live 60 years.

Specialist Declares Tuberculosis Curable

Sufferers Can Hope, For He Himself Has Recovered

Tuberculosis is a curable disease, visiting doctors were told by Dr. Frank Miller, of Los Angeles, a specialist in lung diseases, speaking before the Southwest Clinical Conference at Kansas City.

Dr. Miller said he spoke from experience when he told victims of this disease to look into the future with hope, as he himself has been cured of the disease.

The great majority of cases were amenable to treatment, he said, if the patient is willing to submit to the necessary treatment and to live carefully. And moreover, he declared, persons who have been pronounced cured of the disease are just as good risks, if not better, for life insurance companies than other persons. This Dr. Miller said, was because once having been stricken by poor health, they have learned how to care for themselves, and will not subject their bodies to the strains other persons will.

Dr. Miller does not put considerable stress on the supposed hereditary nature of the disease.

"Fifty per cent of all persons have some kind of tuberculosis infection," he said, "but only about one-third of these ever become clinical cases." The most important aid to successful treatment, the doctor said, was the early recognition of the symptoms, and prompt systematic treatment.

After once having been cured a person may live wherever he pleases, Dr. Miller said.

Prairie City Finances

Western Cities Have Controlled Expenditures Better Than Elsewhere

As a research body became involved in politics its usefulness was lost, Dr. H. L. Brittain, of Toronto, director of the Citizens Research Institute of Canada, told the Calgary taxpayers' research bureau. "Stay out of politics," was Dr. Brittain's warning to the Calgary body.

Dr. Brittain said that the western cities generally have controlled their expenditures better than any other Canadian cities.

Syria's credit situation is improving.

AS DEATH RUSHED BY A SPEED DEMON

Long Distance Vision

From an altitude of 21,000 feet, an aerial photograph was made recently which covered 250 miles of territory. The picture was taken from a point 10 miles south of the Golden Gate, and shows both San Francisco and Mount Shasta, which are 250 miles apart. It was made by army air corps photographer who had been equipped with infra-red light through a special filter.

Pilgrims Are Generous

Six enormous diamonds have been added to the splendid frame of brilliant which encircle the famous picture known as the Madonna of the Holy Church at Naples, Italy. The huge church at Naples, which is built in honor of the picture, has been crowded with pilgrims most of whom gave their little mounds buying the new diamond.

The temperature of Venus is thought to be about 10 degrees below zero. Fahrenheit, both day and night.

Tree Planting Car Of The Canadian Forestry Association Completes Season's Work

Completing its season's work which during the past six months has taken it over 1,900 miles on the Canadian Pacific Railway Lines, in both Alberta and Saskatchewan, the tree planting car of the Canadian Forestry Association arrived in Regina recently where the car will remain for the winter months.

Travelling over a large area of both southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, the car visited large districts where nature has not been kind during the past three, and even four years, and where conditions have been better. In fact stops were made in all kinds. At every meeting held during the season, the increased interest in being taken in tree planting, and home beautification, was most noticeable. At St. Albert, in charge of the car in Alberta the car visited 43 towns, held 85 meetings to 11,690 people. The tour in Saskatchewan covered a longer period, 90 towns being visited, 214 meetings held, with a total of 30,214 attending. The total number of people were present for lectures was 41,994, and this exceeded by a large number, the record of any previous year, over the same period. At many stops a second meeting, after the regular evening one, was found necessary to accommodate all who came, many farming people driving in from ten to fifteen miles from town.

A most encouraging feature, is the increased interest amongst the younger people. Without doubt, they are becoming tree conscious. This promises a great deal for the future success of tree planting. Many of them called at the car, and others remained after the lecture, to ask questions, and secure information on many phases of the work. A few years ago this was unusual, and even tales of one young boy, who rode in 7 miles on horseback to be prepared for the meeting, bringing with him his available assets, amounting to 10 cents. His worry, that this amount, all he said that he had, would not be sufficient to gain him admission, was quickly changed, to anything but worry, on learning that he would not only see the programme, but still retain his money.

Amongst the older people, the confirmed believer of a few years ago, in the impossibility of having success with trees, has disappeared. Many still have the problems of the necessary time, and labour, required to build up belts, as well as other drawbacks to contend with, but all are sympathetic, and aware of the many advantages. One man and his wife drove in 15 miles to secure information, at the car, unable to remain for the meeting, they said that they had found out what they wanted, and that their trip had been worth while. The open discussion period, at the end of the lecture, has become a popular feature, and many valuable points are expressed by experienced and successful tree planters. Many, a number of years in certain districts, who previously have done nothing to beautify or protect their homes, stated their intention of making a start. Two from points widely apart, one on the Soo branch, the other near Calgary, had been in their districts 25 years, and had made no attempt to build up a permanent home. We have lost a lot of time, they both said, but next year a start will be made.

For a month the car travelled through the southern border of the parkland areas, and here been interest was shown, at every stop, indiscriminate burning to clear land, waste in cutting, and an utter lack of appreciation of this native growth, has so cleared many districts, just a few years ago, have been densely covered by native trees, that the farming people surrounding, having lost their protection, are beginning to suffer from many of the troubles of the southern Prairie Farmer. Strange as it may sound, over large areas, which when settled was bush country, soil-drift is becoming a major problem. Most of these people are now, well aware of their mistake, and are not only doing considerable re-planting, but allowing, very wisely, trees to again take over many acres of non-agricultural land.

The last three, and even four years, in many districts, have not been kind to the planting of trees. During this time, it has been a most difficult thing to keep many of our older trees alive, and almost impossible to set out new ones, and expect them to grow. But it is under just such conditions, that we have trees that stand the hardest knocks the Prairie has to offer. The ones which died out in such large numbers have been the willow poplar, and the very quick growing trees, but ones that are unable to withstand our periodic severe conditions. These trees have their place, quick protection, for fuel, and fence-posts, and planting around low spots, or dug-outs, but have no place in the permanent tree belt, and the evergreens, and of course caragana, have come through with flying colours. Not only have they place, but quick protection, for fuel, and fence-posts, and planting around low spots, or dug-outs, but have no place in the permanent tree belt, and the evergreens, and of course caragana, have come through with flying colours. Not only have they place, but quick protection, for fuel, and fence-posts, and planting around low spots, or dug-outs, but have no place in the permanent tree belt, and the evergreens, and of course caragana, have come through with flying colours.

Famous Cow Path

Valuable Property In Chicago Can Be Used For No Other Purpose

A cow and her calf actually went down the world's most famous cow path.

While puzzled citizens wondered what it was all about, busy and her offspring posed for photographers in the city of Chicago. The cow and her calf, at 100 West Monroe Street, the cow and the calf did their stunt to advertise the International Livestock Exposition.

The path is 177 feet long, 10 feet wide, and worth \$177,000.

When William Jones sold the surrounding tract in 1853, he reserved the right to use the path for his cows. He made his reservations so binding that the path remains, even though no cow had trod it for 60 years. A 22-story building is on the site, utilizing air rights above the path.

Long Distance Vision

From an altitude of 21,000 feet, an aerial photograph was made recently which covered 250 miles of territory. The picture was taken from a point 10 miles south of the Golden Gate, and shows both San Francisco and Mount Shasta, which are 250 miles apart. It was made by army air corps photographer who had been equipped with infra-red light through a special filter.

Pilgrims Are Generous

Six enormous diamonds have been added to the splendid frame of brilliant which encircle the famous picture known as the Madonna of the Holy Church at Naples, Italy. The huge church at Naples, which is built in honor of the picture, has been crowded with pilgrims most of whom gave their little mounds buying the new diamond.

The temperature of Venus is thought to be about 10 degrees below zero. Fahrenheit, both day and night.

